

peoples of the right to say anything whatever concerning the holiest interests of nations. So long as the North American Union numbers in its confederation, States where men are publicly sold to the highest bidder, and where, for the sake of miserable greed, children are torn from the arms of their mothers, and wives from the hearts of their husbands, and sold into the hands of some rich planter—so long as in these States the whip is the means of governing a whole unhappy and despised brother race, so long should the "glorious Union" refrain from all ideas of intervention, from all republican propaganda. But let us beware of too vehemently accusing the North American States. They are after all, but the sons of our European civilization. The exploitation of man by man, the degradation of human beings into chattels, the perversion of religion to the meanest selfish ends—as, for instance, by using it to hinder the human settlement of the slavery question—all these evils have the young Republic beyond the ocean received from Europe. The Americans have simply developed them under the pressure of the European civilization, the "go-aheadness" which, in every sphere, is their characteristic, into the last degree of oppression, into absolute slavery. * * *

"We must at last part from Mrs. Stowe and her book. We confess that in the whole modern romance literature of Germany, England, and France, we know of no novel to be called equal to this. In comparison with this glowing eloquence, that never fails of its purpose, this wonderful truth to nature, the largeness of these ideas, and the artistic faultlessness of the machinery in this book, George Sand, with her *Spiridon and Claudie*, appears to us untrue and artificial; Dickens, with his but too faithful pictures from the popular life of London, petty; Bulwer, hectic and self-conscious. It is like a sign of war from the New World to the Old. Its circulation in America and in Europe is immense; in the popular theatres of London it has already been dramatized. In recent times, a great deal has been said about an intervention of the youthful American Republic in the affairs of Europe. In literature, the symptoms of such an intellectual intervention are already perceptible."

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1852.

CIRCULAR—BILLS—THE WORK OF RENEWING.

We are pleased that our circular, addressed to the friends who have volunteered their services as agents for the *Era* in their several localities, has been favorably received. Responses, accompanied by lists of new and renewed subscribers, are now daily arriving.

This week we enclose a general circular, or "Our Annual Letter," to every subscriber, so that no one may complain that we have discontinued his subscription without due notice. We hope it may be read, and answered.

This week we enclose bills to some fifteen hundred subscribers whose terms are about expiring.

DISTRICT MONEY.

We must again request our friends, when they desire to remit their subscriptions in notes issued in the District of Columbia or Alexandria, to send us only the following:

Bank of Commerce, Georgetown; Hugh B. Sweeney, Cashier.
Bank of the Metropolis, Washington; J. W. Maury, President; Richard Smith, Cashier.
Bank of Washington, Washington; William Gorton, President; John Adams, Cashier.
Patriotic Bank, Washington; G. C. Grammer, President; C. Bestor, Cashier.
Exchange Bank, Washington; W. Selden, President; W. C. Bestor, Cashier.

PAY THE POSTAGE AT THE OFFICE OF DELIVERY.

Occasionally, a subscriber forwards us two dollars and fifty cents, and requests us to appropriate the fifty cents to the payment of the postage on his paper. We must pray most earnestly to be relieved from this responsibility. We should have to open a new set of accounts were we to undertake this, and it would cause more trouble than people can imagine. Besides, it is entirely unnecessary. All that the law requires is, that postage be paid in advance; and this may be done, and can better be done, at the office where the subscriber receives his paper. Just hand the postmaster 25 cents in advance, every three months, or 66 cents for the year, and the thing is done.

STANDING TERMS.

Single copy, one year - \$2
Three copies, one year - 5
Five copies, one year - 8
Ten copies, one year - 15
Single copy, six months - 1
Ten copies, six months - 8

Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 50 cents on each new semi-annual subscriber, except in the case of clubs. Twenty-five cents is the commission on the renewal of an old subscriber.

A club of three subscribers (one of whom may be an old one) at \$6, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the *Era* three months; a club of five (two of whom may be old ones) at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten (five of whom may be old ones) at \$15, to a copy for one year.

Money to be forwarded by mail, at our risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

It will be seen at the price of the paper, single copy, is still \$2 a year. A few sometimes allow a subscriber, whom they obtain or renew, the benefit of their commission, so that the subscriber by their kindness gets his paper for \$1.50 or \$1.75, as the case may be.

COMMUNICATIONS.

If persons writing for newspapers would take the trouble to keep copies of their communications, they would save themselves and publishers a great deal of vexation. How can an editor be expected to turn aside from his necessary business to answer the repeated calls made upon him for unpublished communications? Is it reasonable that he should be required to spend half a day in examining old papers, ransacking pigeon-holes long-forgotten, for a communication which the writer could have copied in fifteen minutes?

A correspondent the other day, sending us a communication, added, "print or burn, as you please, and oblige yours," &c.

We commend this example to every writer for a newspaper.

THE COMMUNICATION OF A. W. TOWNSEND unfortunately failed to reach us in season for insertion in the *Era* before the election.

"CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS."

Although the election is over, the Independent Democratic Association of the District of Columbia feel disposed to disband their organization. The success of the Compromise Democratic candidates at the late election does not satisfy us that the question of Slavery, and the agitation should cease. The following admirable Speeches can be supplied at the prices named, and orders for them are respectfully solicited:

HON. HORACE MANN'S SPEECH on the Institution of Slavery. Delivered in the House of Representatives, August 17, 1852. Twenty-four pages. Price, including postage, \$3 per hundred.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER'S SPEECH on the Fugitive Slave Law. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, August 20, 1852. Thirty-two pages. Price, including postage, \$3.20 per hundred.

HON. N. S. TOWNSEND'S SPEECH on the Present Position of the Democratic Party. Delivered in the House of Representatives, June 23, 1852. Eight pages. Price 75 cents per hundred, including postage. Address A. M. GAWWERT, Secretary, Box 195, Washington City, D. C., NOVEMBER 8, 1852.

HENRY COUNTY, Ia.—The vote in this county is, Hale 456; Scott 1,559; Pierce 1,226.

POST OFFICE IRREGULARITIES.

We cannot understand why there should be so much complaint at the Cincinnati post office, of the delay of the *Era*, of missing numbers, &c. We have to-day the same clerks we have had for the last six years. We know that the package for Cincinnati is made up and mailed every Tuesday evening, starts from Washington city at six o'clock the next morning (Wednesday), and ought to reach Cincinnati time enough every week to be distributed there the following Saturday; and yet we are told that it is not delivered there till Monday. How can it take four days to go from here to Cincinnati?

We have tried, again and again, to discover the cause of this delay. All the routes have been tried, and still we are in the dark. It is too bad—it is not to be tolerated. We shall not rest till we know where the blame lies; and we hope the Cincinnati Postmaster will be kind enough to lend us his aid. The evil, if not corrected soon, will be laid before the Department, for its interposition.

Here is another case, which is but a specimen of a class:

Two years ago, John Castle, of Windsor, Ashtabula county, Ohio, subscribed for the *Era*, but stopped it at the end of the year, because he could not get it in any decent time. A new route having been established between Cleveland and Meadville, by which he could have a mail five days in the week, he again sent for the paper, with another subscriber, with what result he shall say:

"I found soon my hopes disappointed; for by some means I have not got it, as a general thing, till from ten to fifteen days after date; while the *Union*, published in your city, arrives in three or four days after date, to Orwell, through which my paper comes."

Can the Pittsburgh Postmaster explain why this should be? Somebody is in fault, and we shall be thankful to anybody who will enable us to find him.

We give these as specimens of the vexations to which we are subjected by mail mismanagement.

MR. ALLISON—COALITION—MR. SWISHER.

We are informed by Mr. Hutchman, of Newcastle, Pennsylvania, that Mr. Swisher, who wrote us a letter asking our views of Mr. Allison, is anything but a friend to the Free Soil cause, and that his object was simply to obtain from us "a secret misal," to be unfairly used against the Free-Soilers.

We suspected something of the kind, but, as Mr. Allison had shown himself in Congress to be true to the cause of Freedom, we could not with a good conscience refuse to say so. At the same time we did what we could to guard against any sinister use of the letter.

Honesty is the best policy. Mr. Swisher has gained nothing by his discreditable conduct. Mr. Hutchman proceeds to say:

"The Whigs of this county are a strong and imperious majority. Their policy all along has been to treat our organization with contempt, but to decimate our ranks by plying individuals with every art, and induce them to go for their men. Mr. White was deliberately nominated. He accepted, with the hope of election, but purely with the expectation that those who had put him forward, to bear the reproach of such a position, would support him. We know that the editor of the *Era* does not speak officially; but still, when the Whigs went round, whispering, in confidence, to every one they hoped to wheedle—'Dr. Bailey has written to a man in this town, that Free-Soilers ought to vote for Allison,' it is easy to see the effect on some of our number. It may appear preposterous to say so, but clearly, if our candidates are to be treated as Mr. White has been, there is an end to our organization; for no honorable man will allow the use of his name."

That is true. We did not intend to interfere in the local arrangements of our friends in that district. It would have been sheer impertinence in us. Our sole object was to do an act of justice to Mr. Allison, and we deeply regret that this has been abused by designing men. Nor did we intend our remarks on the policy of coalition as a rebuke to our friends there—for we knew nothing of their peculiar circumstances. What Mr. Hutchman states furnishes a justification for refusing coalition with the Whigs.

In regard to the general policy of coalitions, we think that, whenever it can be accomplished without a sacrifice of the fundamental principles of the contracting parties, whenever the respective candidates to be voted for are honest and competent men, and whenever there is a reasonable prospect of some substantial good, then it ought to be attempted. But to prevent dissension and disorganization, the Party ought to go into the measure, formally and deliberately. It should not be the act of a few; it should be done with system. If a Convention, in which the Free Democracy is fairly represented, after due deliberation resolve in favor of it, the party should move as a unit, for its action will then probably be conclusive, and it will not lose its identity. If it decide against it, the party then should, as a unit, sustain the decision; otherwise, there is an end to organization. Of course, if the good to be effected by coalition be, in the judgment of individuals, greater than that which is likely to be gained by the permanent organization of the party, let them act in accordance with their judgment. If they do not so judge, no matter how attractive to them may be the immediate object, let them stick to their organization. If any Free Democrat believed that the maintenance of the organization of his party was of more importance to the cause of Freedom than the election of Mr. Allison, then he was bound, after the decision of his associates generally against coalition, not to risk the former by voting for the latter.

We do not undertake to say whether the Free Democratic organization in Mr. Allison's district decided wisely or not, in refusing to support Mr. Allison; it is not our business. But believing, as we do, that the maintenance of such an organization is more important to the cause of Freedom than the election of any man to Congress for two years, we should have stood by the organization had we been in the district. The coalitions we suggest are not of individuals, but of Parties. The irregular support given to other parties by Free Democrats individually, tends to prevent the growth and impair the influence of their own party; but the formal, deliberate coalition, on principle, according to some fixed system, of their party, in a certain county, district, or State, with another party, for special purposes, can have no such tendency. On the contrary, it may tend to promote its growth, its power, and its efficiency.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES & UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Our readers are perhaps aware that in certain States of the South there are Vigilance Committees, self-constituted, whose business it is to take care of the orthodoxy of the People on the subject of Slavery. They keep a watch on strangers, inspect new books, look after heretical papers, and in many other ways exercise a general overbearing over their fellow-citizens. "Uncle Tom" has given these guardians against heresy any amount of trouble. We learn that in one of the principal cities of the South they at first attempted to interdict its circulation, but the thing would get out in spite of them. At last, making a virtue of necessity, they graciously granted

permission to the booksellers to sell it, and forthwith flaming advertisements heralded its coming. One of the booksellers remarked, that the people were perfectly unaccountable; for, while they manifested a perfect rage for Uncle Tom's Cabin, they would hardly look at any of the works written to counteract its influence.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

The sales of this work in Great Britain are incredible, and it seems to have given a new impulse to the discussion of the question of Slavery. Our pro-slavery patriots complain of this: "What right have the English to discuss or even consider the subject of Slavery?" The answer is easy: It is a question of Humanity; it concerns not one country, but all countries; not one race, but mankind; not a single right, or one class of rights, but all rights. If Slavery be a legitimate institution here, it is legitimate in Cuba, in Brazil, in India, in Africa. If it be honest and decent in the South for one man to use for his own profit, work for his own benefit, and without wages, another man, it is honest and decent to do the same thing at the North, in England, in France, in Austria, in Russia. If the principle of Despotism is right in America, it is right in Europe, right wherever the heel of Tyranny grinds Humanity in the dust. If the argument for maintaining Slavery in the United States be good, so is the argument for maintaining atrocity, feudal privileges, unequal laws, governing and subject classes, everywhere. American Slavery is linked with all Oppression, American Liberty with all Freedom. And shall we ask what right have the People of other countries to be concerned about our Slavery? The Democratic masses of Europe must be concerned, because it is upheld by the same instrumentalities and arguments which are used to enforce their degradation; and the Despot is concerned, because every protest against Plantation Slavery is a protest against their prerogative.

But this volume is doing its most potent work in this country. The coarse personal assaults of reckless Pro-Slavery partisans, their vile misrepresentations, their spiteful criticisms, their audacious denials, cannot stop the circulation or weaken the effects of this work. By falsely charging that it depreciates the whites and exalts the blacks, that it exaggerates the evils and conceals the good of the social institutions of the South, and that it is imbued with an envenomed hate against the Southern people, they hope to induce them to reject without reading it, so as to make them inaccessible to its gentle, all-powerful teachings. The effort is vain. Hundreds of copies have been eagerly bought by the citizens of this District, and they will testify to its truthfulness. Thousands of copies have been called for in the South, and it is in vain for the Press there to attempt to arrest its circulation. Those who have read it, know that its characteristic spirit is genial and Christian; that its manifest aim is to be candid and truthful; that towards the Southern people it breathes thought and good-will; that its representations, while they must awaken sympathy for the Slaves, and hostility to the system of Slavery, are not calculated to disparage the white people of the South, to foster hostility against them, to alienate from them the sympathies of the North. The impression made by the work upon the liberal mind is, that Slavery is an incalculable evil, in which the Southern people are so involved by law, education, habit, intellect, prejudice, pride, that, while every legitimate means should be put in requisition for its removal, they are entitled to forbearance, brotherly kindness, charity, though not exempt from a fearful responsibility.

We are glad that, while the pro-slavery press is busy in its work of defamation, there are presses in the South fair-minded and fearless enough to commend the book to the attention of their fellow-citizens. Read the following, from the *Georgetown (Ky.) Herald*, one of the long-established papers of that State:

"Uncle Tom's Cabin, by H. B. Stowe.—Good books, like good actions, best explain themselves, and in the work before us the 'good' is quite comprehensive enough to insure its appreciation; but we are so accustomed to accounts of 'horrors of slavery,' we repeatedly have before us such lacinated descriptions of floggings and burnings to death, done under its black shadow, that it is necessary to explain that 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' consists of no such dreadful details. It is at once an impartial statement of the case as regards Slavery, and a gracefully told tale of human life and human feeling, glowing with heavenly colors, and full of the kind and power which nature and truth impart. The delineation of character is as simple as it is exquisite in its touches. In the 'haughty Southern' of New Orleans, of French and aristocratic English descent, with his generous sympathies and lavish liberality, as well as in the soul-grinding planter whose heart has reached the red stage of misery in the exercise of irresponsible power, and no less in the serene but active and practical Quaker matron of the North, than in the languid lady of the Italian latitudes, wearied to apathy by the satiety of wealth, we can trace the varied and combined influences of nature and circumstance. Character, whether in black, delicately discriminated by her own integrity and angelic nature of the beautiful little Evangeline, and in each and all we recognize real portraits from the great gallery of Nature. There are some most life-like home scenes and conversations, and the changes and turn of the letters are managed with an ease and grace which, with the elegance of the style, give the book a charm as merely literary and artistic performance. We shall merely mention that the tale runs in so fluent a stream that detached extracts must needs lose much of their force and beauty when read apart from the 'before and after.'"

Here is another witness from Missouri—the *Jefferson Inquirer*, published at Jefferson City, in that State, and a warm supporter of Pierce and King:

"Uncle Tom's Cabin.—Well, like a good portion of 'the world and the rest of mankind,' we have read the book of Mrs. Stowe, bearing the above title. From numerous statements, newspaper paragraphs, and rumors, we supposed the book would be a great deal of trash, and we were therefore greatly prejudiced against it. But, on reading it, we cannot refrain from saying that it is a work of more than ordinary moral worth, and is entitled to consideration. We do not regard it as 'a corruption of moral sentiment,' and a gross 'libel on a portion of our people.' The authors seems disposed to treat the subject fairly, though in some parts the scenes are 'too highly colored and tinctured' by the imagination. The book, however, may lead its readers at a distance to misapprehend some of the general and better features of Southern life as it is; (which, by the way, we as an individual prefer to Northern life,) yet it is a perfect mirror of social classes of people, and no highly colored eyes; who are not free from all the 'ills flesh is heir to.' It has been feared that the book would result in injury to the slaveholding interests of the country; but we apprehend no such thing, and hesitate not to recommend it to the perusal of our friends, and the public generally."

Mrs. Stowe has exhibited a knowledge of many peculiarities of Southern society, which is really wonderful, when we consider that she is a Northern lady by birth and residence. "We hope, then, before our friends form harsh opinions of the merits of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and make up any judgment against us for professing to be its favorers (bearing some objections to it) that they will give it a careful perusal; and, in so speaking, we may say that we yield to no man in his devotion to Southern rights and interests."

Per contra, we have the *Washington Union*, which seems to think a single blast of its declamation enough to extinguish this work of genius:

"The publication in Great Britain of a fictitious representation of American slavery, by a writer who knows about as much of the subject as the social system of the moon, has imparted a fresh impulse to Exeter-Hall philanthropy. The hyperbolic horrors and ridiculous 'Roarings' of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' being taken for Gospel truth, and solemnly believed by the credulous fanatics of Exeter Hall, have kindled a flame of excitement in Great Britain against American slavery and the Fugitive Slave Law."

The cant of politics is not criticism. Had the *Union* editors read Uncle Tom's Cabin, the impertinent epithets of partisan warfare would for once have been forgotten. Several attempts have been made, by elaborate criticism, and by fictitious narrative, to counteract the workings of this extraordinary volume; but generally they are beneath contempt. From this remark we except two publications, now on our table—one, entitled 'The Southern View of Uncle Tom's Cabin,' by the editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger*; the other, a novel, styled 'The Cabin and Parlor,' by J. Thornton Randolph.

The critique by the *Southern Literary Messenger* is fluent and plausible, but unfortunately lacks truthfulness. The author's representation of Mrs. Stowe's portrait, when he declares that her whites are constantly depreciated and her blacks are constantly exalted—the former generally being villains, the latter angels—is all false, and the world knows it. We can tell the writer—if it be Mr. Simmes, as we suppose—that Southern character has never appeared to so much advantage under his touch, as in the painting of Mrs. Stowe. When he can point in his own writings to a George Shelby, a St. Clare, an Eva, he may claim that he has done as much justice to the South as this Northern woman.

The *Cabin and the Parlor* is designed to present Slavery under an attractive aspect, and by the aid of a lively fancy, without regard to facts, the author has approximated as near as may be to an unattainable object. The design is certainly a daring one. Think of it! People with flesh in their hearts are to be tricked into the belief that a system which puts men and women and children under the absolute control of a master, to be used by him solely for his own profit—a system which denies education, denies the civil right of marriage, denies the use of one's own earnings, denies the acquisition of property, denies the freedom of locomotion, repudiates all appeal to the ordinary motives to human action, and substitutes force, with its bloody symbol, the lash, makes intelligent beings subjects of sale, of barter, of inheritance, authorities and constantly leads to the most heart-rending disruption of families—is one which God sanctions and Humanity must delight in!

Now, if there be two things more opposed to each other in their fundamental elements than Human Nature and Slavery, our philosophy is at fault. The growth of one is the dwarfing of the other; the full development of one is the death of the other. Let a Congress of the wisest men meet, and set to work to devise some system which shall most effectually repress every noble aspiration, check every progressive tendency, generate the profoundest ignorance, reduce the human being nearest to the level of the brute, and what would they do? They would declare him to be property, and incapable of holding property; they would place him under the absolute control of another, so as to destroy all self-dependence; they would render him incapable of sustaining the civil relations of father, husband, child; they would compel him to use his activities at the will of another, and for the ends of another; they would deprive him of the means of education, and forbid his instruction; they would cut him off from all opportunity of elevating his position—in one word, they would make him a SLAVE—for that one word defines the extremes of privation and degradation. It is this system which Mrs. Stowe has labored to present to us, in all its natural and necessary baldness, and which J. Thornton Randolph would commend to the sympathies of a Christian Republic!

We shall refer to a single passage in The Cabin and Parlor, as an illustration of the general manner in which he has executed his task. The father of Isabella, the heroine, suddenly dies. The alarming discovery is made that he is insolvent. His estates must be sold—lands, houses, slaves, all. This is law. So much, the writer admits. But, see how harmless the affair turns out:

"What must the difference be," said Dr. Worthington, with startling energy, 'between Isabella and her servants? To her, it is loss of position, fortune, the fair hopes of life, perhaps even health; for she must inevitably break down under the continued labor and privation she will have to undergo. But to them, it is merely a change of masters.'"

"Yes, for the neighbors won't allow any of the families to be separated."

"Of course not. We read of such things in novels, sometimes. But I have yet to see it in fact, except in rare cases, or where the slave has been guilty of some misdemeanor or crime, for which in the North he would have been imprisoned, perhaps for life."

This picture is intended as a set-off against Mrs. Stowe's representation of the separation of families. We are to believe that, except in rare cases, the planters of a neighborhood where slaves are sold, would step forward and prevent the separation of families, by timely purchase. We confess our indignation at this false representation. Our personal knowledge enables us to give it a flat contradiction. What Mrs. Randolph states as a general rule, is the exception. Planters, had they even the will, would not have the means for such interposition. The every-day advertisements of slave-buyers, and slaves to be sold, in the newspapers of the South, prove that the separation of families is a common occurrence. Here in this District, we know it to be such. There are few colored families among us that have not been bereaved. A dozen cases, in which we have been called upon to interpose, haunt our memory. It is outrageous that any man who values his character for truth, should delude himself, or try to delude the world, with the idea that the American slave trade is not a common one, or that it pays any habitual regard to family relations. It will not do for the apologists of Slavery to provoke controversy on this point. Their more prudent policy will be to admit, as intelligent Southern men generally do admit, the fact, and then try to extenuate the evil, as the editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger* attempts to do, by saying that ever since the day that St. Paul bade adieu to the little flock at Miletus, who followed him down to the ship, sorrowing most of all for the words that he spoke, that they should see his face no more—there have been mournful partings and sobbing farewells."

But enough. Mrs. Stowe has been furnished with the evidence to prove her representations truthful, as will be seen in due time. For ourselves, we have preferred to discuss the question of Slavery on grounds involving its acknowledged, fundamental elements, and have turned our attention specially to its general effects socially, economically, and politically. We have rarely dwelt upon what are called its cruelties, or evil incidents; but when its advocates undertake boldly to deny the existence of these incidents, or attempt insidiously to explain them away, Truth requires that they should be confronted, and their fictions exposed. We do this, not because we are unfriendly to the Southern People—our relationship with them is too intimate to allow this—not because we undervalue their many noble traits of character, underrate their difficulties, or would define them before the world—but because the system which they advocate, Christendom once tolerated, the North encouraged, and the South still clings to, we abhor and execrate, as we abhor and execrate every law, system, or institution, which degrades, debases, and fetters human nature.

THE SOUTHSIDE DEMOCRAT AND THE VIRGINIA FREE DEMOCRACY.

The *Southside Democrat*, of Petersburg, Va., feels outraged that any citizen of the "Old Dominion" should dream of voting for Hale and Julian. It published, before the election, a brief abstract of the proceedings of the Free Democratic Convention held at Woodstock, and anxiously recommended a resort to Lynch Law.

"Now, we are no advocates in general," it says, "of Judge Lynch; but we do most earnestly hope that, if a single scoundrel dares to cast his vote for this ticket in this State, the citizens of the community will coat him with tar and feathers, and ride him on a rail. Things have come truly to a pretty pass in Virginia, that we are to have an infamous set of knaves in our midst, preaching doctrine such as this."

The *Southside Democrat* is edited by a professed disciple of Thomas Jefferson, one of whose apostolic maxims was, that "error of opinion may be safely tolerated, so long as reason is left free to combat it." The disciple has turned his back on his master, and embraced the Principle of the old Alien and Sedition Laws, which is, that reason being unequal to the contest with error, the appropriate weapon against the latter is Force. Worse, however, than the old Federalists, he would dispense with the decent forms of a Law, deliberately passed, and appeal to unregulated, brute Force.

Now, we submit to our cotemporary whether it would not be better to resort to legal enactment against this "set of knaves." He can easily find a pattern in the laws of Virginia and Maryland, in 1662, passed against the Quakers, who, "contrary to the law, did daily gather together with their unlawful assemblies and congregations of people, teaching and publishing lies, misuses, false visions, prophecies, and doctrine, condemning and thereby attempting to destroy religious laws, communities, and all bonds of civil society." The Quakers were the "knives" of those days, or "a cursed set of heretics," as they were styled by the Massachusetts General Court. Perhaps the enactments of the old Puritans would suit better our well-disposed cotemporary. They enacted that the Quaker should be arrested, be delivered to the constable, "be stripped naked, from the middle upward, and tied to a cart's tail and whipped through the town, and thence be immediately conveyed to the constable of the next town towards the borders of our jurisdiction, and so from constable to constable, to any the outermost town, and so be whipped over the border." This course of treatment was to be repeated whenever he returned, until the fourth time, when he was to be hung!

In view of these humane examples of what may be done by law, we hope our cotemporary will recall his suggestion about Lynch Law. Let everything be done decently and in order, after the old "Federal" or "Blue Light" pattern. If you are going to tie a citizen of Virginia to a cart's tail, and whip him over the border, and finally hang him, for exercising his rights as a freeman, for decency's sake do it according to Law.

As to the effects of the intolerance manifested by the *Southside Democrat*, let the Past instruct us. "A new law of Massachusetts," says Hildreth, "imposing fines on all who attended Quaker meetings, or spoke at them, did but increase the disposition to speak and hear. In spite of whippings, brandings, and cropping of ears, the banished Quakers persisted in returning. They flocked indeed to Massachusetts, and especially to Boston, as to places possessed with the spirit of intolerance, and therefore the more in need of their presence and preaching."

SHALL NEW YORK BE A SLAVE-MART?

Week before last, a man named Lemmon, of Virginia, being in New York city, with eight slaves, was brought before Judge Payne on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and required to show cause for their detention. According to a statement in the *New York Journal of Commerce*, he and his wife, with their eight slaves, went to New York, for the purpose of embarking for Texas.

That journal, with its accustomed loyalty to slaveholding interests, endeavored to excite sympathy for the holder of the slaves. He was a very worthy man—he had been evidently struggling with poverty—his wife was a gentlewoman—she loved her slaves—she was most eloquently, and they wept at the idea of being torn by the cruel Abolitionists from such a mistress—the wretched couple had never dreamed that what by industry they had acquired in one State could be taken from them in another—poor creatures! If these eight slaves should be taken from them, they would lose their all—and Mr. Lemmon cried!

Such was the mournful representation of the *Journal of Commerce*. It seemed to think that of the ten persons concerned, only two were entitled to any consideration; and it evidently forgot, in the excess of its tenderness for Mr. and Mrs. Lemmon, that the People of New York had a Constitution to maintain, and rights to be protected.

The case was a very plain one. Mr. Lemmon knew that Slavery cannot exist in New York—that slaves carried into a free State by the will of their masters, become free—that the Constitution of the United States guards the right of the master only to fugitive slaves. In full view of these facts, he carried his slaves to New York; he acted upon his own responsibility; he knew the consequences. What right had he to defy the laws of the State, and expect immunity?

The decision of the Court has not yet been rendered, but of course it will be, against the claimant. Judge Payne must look to the Constitution of his State, and not to the "Higher Law" sympathies of a pro-slavery press. The colored persons are not escaping slaves, but slaves brought by their master into a free State, whose Constitution and laws prohibit Slavery. Judge Payne cannot establish what the Constitution forbids.

If Mr. Lemmon were ignorant of the law, he is to be pitied for having invested his money in a "property" which is recognized as such only in some of the States of this Union, and in a few semi-civilized countries.

But it would be a still harder case were the laws of New York violated, the sentiments of her citizens outraged, and the rights of eight persons sacrificed, to enable Mr. Lemmon to live upon the unpaid labor of his fellow-beings.

Suppose the tender sensibilities of the *Journal of Commerce* were so far consulted, that the Constitution of the State were set aside,

and slaveholders allowed to carry their slaves to New York for the purpose of convenient shipment, that city would soon become a great mart for slaves as well as cotton. And we suppose that this is the real desire of the *Journal of Commerce*, which cares nothing about the materials of trade, so long as substantial profits may be realized. Were its views conclusive with the Court, we doubt not that the merchants of New York would be soon favored with the prices current of men, women, and children in the New York market.

Since the foregoing was written, Judge Payne has rendered his decision, discharging the colored persons as free. The opinion was given last Saturday. We shall publish it next week.

LITERARY NOTICES.

VIRGINIA AND MAGDALENE; or, The Foster Sisters. A Novel. By Mrs. Emma D. E. Southworth. Philadelphia: A. Hart, late Carey & Hart.

Our readers are so well acquainted with Mrs. Southworth's style of writing, that it would be superfluous to characterize it. The book before us is a story of much interest—a tale of pride, passion, and crime, out of the depths of which she brings her principal characters, a little more easily than quite accords with our ideas of poetic or any other sort of justice. We fear, too, that unreflecting readers may make unsafe inferences from the denouement of the plot.

The heroine contracts a secret marriage with an English lord, goes with him to Europe, and is discarded by him in France, not very long after their marriage. Stung to the quick, by his neglect, she returns to America, goes upon the stage, and makes a brilliant debut. The husband also returns to America, and makes love to the foster sister of his wife, and their marriage is decided upon. Meanwhile the actress wife is plotting with her Italian admirer, whom she hates, but promises to marry if he will assassinate her faithless husband. The husband, who has almost miraculously escaped the knife of the assassin, by a most fortunate coincidence, gains at once the knowledge that his young lady-love is passionately devoted to another, and that his wife, who was poor, and whose parentage was involved in mystery, has been acknowledged as the daughter and heiress of one of the oldest and richest families in the land. With so many aids in rekindling his ardor, is it any wonder that he falls desperately in love with his dearest wife, who is only too happy that he is not dead, as she had designed. Of course, they make up, and live to a good old age, more happy and respectable than we had conceived it possible such people could be under the old Virginia regime.

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This is another of Mrs. Southworth's recent productions. Few of her stories have afforded us more pleasure in their perusal. It is a simple narrative of domestic life in the South; yet embodying quite as much incident as we usually find in half a dozen novels of the same size, by writers of less fertile invention. There is no room for anything else; occasional description excepted, there is nothing in the book but incident. She does

Democrats voted for him, as an honor to their district. The Whigs are thoroughly well up, and they feel it. From their Whigs here have said to me that henceforth they are with the Free Democrats. They regard the Whig party at an end. Let agitation be the watchword.

HARTFORD, CONN., Nov. 8, 1852.
We have made a considerable gain this fall over our State elections. In this city we have nearly doubled our vote, and we shall try to double it again next spring.

We are now just organizing anew for 1856, and we shall enter on the campaign with unabated zeal.
Enclosed you will find \$33. I think that we must be about the first to respond to your circular.

Not quite—but not the less welcome.
Ed. Era.

DELAWARE CO., Pa., Oct. 8, 1852.

Below, you will find the number of Free Soil votes given in this county. It is most provokingly small, after the expense and trouble of meetings, &c. There would probably have been a larger Free Soil vote in this county, but many of those who voted Free Soil in '48 now voted for one of the two old parties; and the Whigs in some places circulated a report that the Free-Soilers had given up their candidature, and were supporting Scott or Pierce. Had we begun earlier to agitate the subject, and effected a proper organization of the Free Soil sentiment, this county would have given a good amount of itself.

Never too late to do well—begin now. The State has done better than we expected, having cast over 8,000 votes for Freedom. A fair start.—Ed. Era.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Notwithstanding General Scott was alleged to have been put in nomination through the influence of Sewardism, so effective was the advocacy of his claims on the ground of his being a most orthodox supporter of the Compromise, that he came near securing more slave States than free ones; and, as it is, the majority of the electoral votes given him are from the South. Kentucky and Tennessee give him twenty-four; Massachusetts and Vermont, eighteen. It is to be observed, too, that a majority of the popular vote in each of the former States is in his favor, while in each of the latter it is against him. Louisiana was some time in doubt, so close was the contest; and North Carolina he loses by only two or three hundred votes.

On the other hand, General Pierce, who was, in the first place, the chosen nominee of the extreme Southern men, and who, it was thought and hoped by the South, would be indebted mainly to Southern votes for his election, is really under heavier obligations to the free States, having received from them 159 votes, and from the slave States only 95! The result is not exactly what the Slave Power would have preferred.

The following table, we suppose, exhibits accurately the general result:

	Pierce.	Scott.
Maine	8	—
New Hampshire	5	—
Vermont	—	5
Massachusetts	—	13
Connecticut	—	6
Rhode Island	—	4
New York	36	—
New Jersey	7	—
Delaware	3	—
Pennsylvania	27	—
Maryland	—	8
Virginia	—	15
North Carolina	10	—
Georgia	10	—
Florida	—	3
Ohio	23	—
Indiana	13	—
Illinois	11	—
Wisconsin	—	5
Michigan	—	5
Kentucky	—	12
Missouri	9	—
Alabama	9	—
Louisiana	6	—
Tennessee	—	12
Arkansas	—	7
Mississippi	—	4
Texas	—	—
California	4	—
	254	42

FREE DEMOCRATIC VOTE.

Our friends are anxious to know the amount of the Free Democratic vote, but we shall have to wait patiently the official returns. The following are official:

Massachusetts	29,008
New Jersey	344
Pennsylvania	8,860
Rhode Island	640
Connecticut	40,000
N. Hampshire	3,119
N. Hampshire (200 towns) reported	6,375
Ohio	—
Cuyahoga	2,504
Baymont	463
Harrison	425
Green	511
Warren	222
Columbiana	1,000
Medina	1,009
Knox	290
Ashland	237
Union	245
Jefferson	237
Morgan	220
Clinton	713
Fayette	165
Moore	570

The total vote, as reported in these twenty-eight counties, is 22,215. It is probable that some of the returns are exaggerated. Thirty or forty counties we have not yet heard from.

New York—Some estimate the Free Democratic vote at 30,000—we have not the data. We have heard only from the following:

Oswego county	2,108
Niagara	1,100
Jefferson	757
Onondaga	1,701
Wyoming	727
St. Lawrence, four towns	1,600
Chautauque, five towns	501
Wayne	941
Cayuga	925
Genesee	161
Monroe	779
Orleans	615
Washington	451
Seneca	200
Madison	1,700

Indiana.—The returns are very scattering. Dearborn county gives 89; Marion, 110; Wayne, 786; St. Joseph's, 174.

Wisconsin.—A large vote is reported—we can find few details. Milwaukee county gives 550; Kenosha, 579; Racine, 776; Waukesha, 1,186; Washington, seven towns, 25; Walworth, 103; Janesville, 145; Whitewater, 73.

Kentucky.—Very imperfect returns. Logan is reported 3; Garrard, 2; Madison, 155; Barren, 13.

McHenry, Illinois, gives 497 for Hale; Bureau, 431; Ottawa, 21; Chicago, 593.

Maine—several towns not heard from—7,924. The vote will reach probably 8,000.

Vermont.—The Green Mountain Freeman says the Presidential vote falls short of the State election vote; but that, while the Free Soil vote may be less now than at the State election, it is greater, relatively, as compared with that of the other parties. The vote of 166 towns voted 6,267.

Michigan.—The Michigan Free Democrat says, that in every town in the State from which it has returns, there is an increased Free Soil vote over that of '48.

ITEMS.
Crawford, Pa., is the banner county in that State—giving Hale and Julian 995 votes.

In Defiance county, (O.), four-fifths of the

votes given for Hale are said to have been from the Democratic ranks.

In Mahoning county, (O.), there is a small decrease of the Democratic vote, and a small increase of the Free Democratic—Hale receiving 19 more votes than Van Buren in 1848. The Mahoning Democrat says that the Free Soil ranks were kept up by accessions from the Democracy, the Whigs having increased their vote.

In Wyoming, N. Y., the old Liberty Party was about 300 strong, but the Free Democratic vote is now 727 strong—showing that, after all the amalgamations and changes, the Party for Freedom has been gaining. The Wyoming Mirror says—these voters, voting as they did without solicitation, may always be relied on hereafter as true to their principles. And with such a lump of leaven in the county, and such materials to be leavened, have we not reason to expect great accessions hereafter?

Milwaukee city and county gave Charles Durkee, for Congress, 915 votes—365 more than for Hale. This shows the high estimate in which Mr. Durkee is held by his fellow-citizens; but he is defeated, nevertheless, by a coalition of the Hunker Whigs and Democrats, who share the spoils between them. The Kenosha Telegraph says:

Mr. Durkee will retire (temporarily) to private life, without in public life having done an act to weaken the confidence of his friends in his ability or integrity, or to occasion himself a single feeling of regret. He has been true, as the needle to the pole, to all the great interests of humanity; and when we contrast him, personally, retiring, with his opponent coming in, we are reminded of the setting sun giving place to the twinkling star; and when we contrast the principles he has advocated in public life and cherishes in his retirement, with those of his opponent who represent, so far as he represents anything, we may use, in truth, as expressive of conditions, the language of the poet, that—

More true thy Marcellus exiled feels,
Than Caesar with a Senate at his heels.

The vote for Hale, in Bradford county, Pa., according to the Bradford Republican, was almost entirely made up from the Democratic ranks.

Gerrit Smith has nearly 1,800 majority in his own county, (Madison), carrying every town but one. In his own town, (Smithfield), he has 242 votes, to 25 for Ten Eyck, W., and 24 for Hough, D.

The Tribune says:

Oswego county voted at the late election as follows:
For President—Scott, 4,259; Pierce, 4,773; Hale, 2,001.

For Congress—Hunt, 4,390; Seymour, 4,986; Tompkins, 1,775.

For Congress—Ten Eyck, 3,484; Hough, 3,945; Gerrit Smith, 3,964.

So Gerrit Smith must have received the votes of 775 Whigs and 823 Democrats, in addition to all the Abolition and no-party vote. This, Madison, in no place is attributed to personal popularity, but a county having very little intercourse with Madison.

STATE ELECTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The votes for Governor in all the townships are but seven, are

For Clifford (Whig) — 61,222

Bishop (Dem.) — 35,625

Mann (Free Dem.) — 3,830

Scattering — 433

Mann gains more than 6,000 on Hale's vote—a fact which implies that several Free Democrats were unwilling that Pierce should carry the State.

The Legislature, so far as heard from, stands 98 Whigs, 96 Coalition.

Zeno Sudler lacks nine votes of an election to Congress. Appleton and Walley, Whigs, are elected.

The selection of a Governor will now devolve on the Legislature, of which a large portion of the members are to be elected on the fourth Monday of this month. The Legislature will also have to elect a United States Senator.

The call for a Convention to alter the State Constitution has been carried by a majority of 5,000.

Counties.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.	Seat.
Suffolk	4,856	5,407	1,598	1,030
Essex	7,850	6,647	3,899	119
Middlesex	8,740	9,174	4,367	202
Worcester	7,367	6,089	7,295	23
Hampden	3,400	3,458	757	3
Hampden	3,545	1,377	1,293	10
Franklin	2,552	1,772	1,219	10
Berkshire	3,545	2,954	818	3
Norfolk	3,592	3,462	2,481	169
Bristol	3,748	3,244	2,108	114
Plymouth	3,077	2,126	2,462	22
Norfolk	1,410	892	478	11
Dukes	329	189	189	2
Nantucket	329	189	189	2
Total	54,054	46,393	28,899	1,854
Scott's plurality			7,123	

THINGS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Free Democratic State Committee have issued an address to the voters of their party, in which they say that Horace Mann has received a larger vote than has ever been cast in a State election by the party: that last year the popular majority against the Whigs was 8,000, while this year it will not fall far short of 14,000; and that last year the Constitutional Convention was defeated, but this year it has been carried by a majority of from 6,000 to 7,000. They say—

"But the work thus far nobly carried forward remains to be completed on the fourth Monday of this month. The towns that are to hold elections for the choice of Representatives to the General Court still have it in their power to say whether a law shall be enacted which shall limit with reasonable bounds the workman's hours of toil. And finally, it is for them to determine whether or not Massachusetts shall fall back into the hands of a defeated and obsolete faction, which, as a national party exists only in history; or whether she shall go forward in the path of right, following the Democratic leaders, and under the guidance of Democratic ideas."

CONNECTION.—The Hartford Republican of 11th inst. states that the Free Democratic vote in Hartford was increased from 66 last spring to 126. This is doing well, but the Republican fails to give us the vote for Hale in the State. It says:

"Various towns have handsomely increased their vote, and done honor to the cause, while others have shamefully fallen back. Now giving 85 in 1851, and 35 last spring, now 196. Ellington gave one last year, now 28. Plymouth, New Britain, Farmington, Meriden, and some others, gain handsomely. Suffield gave in 1851, 34 votes; last spring 49, and now 37!"

IN THE ERA.

The State Central Committee of the Free Democracy of Ohio has issued a spirit-stirring call for a State Convention, to organize for future operations. After referring to the results to be achieved by well-directed action, it says:

"For the purpose of hastening on the coming of these glorious results, through a systematic and general organization, and reaching up to these high aims, the State Central Committee have concluded to call, and do now call, a Convention of the Free Democracy, to be held at Columbus, on Wednesday, the 12th of January, 1853. Let every county in the State

be represented. Let the wise and good come and take counsel together. Let us make official proclamation of our purposes and principles, and follow up this action with a full, which, in regard to God, shall work on, and we stand, until Freedom is the birthright of every man born on American soil!"

This is the kind of Conventions that the cause requires—State Conventions. We cannot see any reason for a National Convention. The Free Democracy has its Platform, put up only a few months ago, and nobody proposes to amend it. It has its candidates, too, if it please to regard Hale and Julian in the field. The papers that favor them can go to work, just as well as if a National Convention were to meet to-morrow. And, as for opening the campaign, that can be done without such a Convention. The Free Democratic press seem to be agreed that the organization should be kept up, and the work prosecuted. What more is wanting? Now, for the Principles, Aims, and Reasons, of the Anti-Slavery movement! Let the People have light!

And, in the way of practical action, the thing to be attended to is, *State organization*. So it seems to us.

LETTER FROM THE NORTHWEST.

ST. ANTHONY FALLS, Nov. 1, 1852.
To the Editor of the National Era.

In addition to the vast agricultural resources of Minnesota, there is an inexhaustible amount of lumber and mineral wealth, which will in the future be chiefly manufactured in the Territory. The lumbering industry, as we know, is the great workshop for the nation. The raw material is taken from Louisiana, and from Wisconsin, and Iowa, and having passed through the manufactories of New England, is carried back to the great valley of the West, and sold to the original producers at prices which must pay the immense transportation, besides affording a thriving profit to the merchant and artisan. There is no necessity for this state of things, and the time is not distant when Minnesota will be to the valley of the Mississippi what New England is to the Union. We have here a climate better than that of New England, with a New England population. New England has water power, and a location, in reference to the South and West, which leaves them entirely in the distance.

The projected line of railroad from New Orleans to the Falls of St. Anthony, when completed, will bring this place within one day's (twenty-four hours) travel of St. Louis, and within two days of New Orleans. A twelve hour journey in the other direction, by railroad, will bring us to the river, and to the shores of Lake Superior, and all this without equalling the speed at present attained on some of the Eastern roads. What, then, is to prevent this place becoming one of extensive manufactures? Our water power is unlimited, and easy of improvement. The materials to be manufactured are near us; and the Mississippi is a great highway for transportation. Even now, the cotton and wool of the South and West could be brought here and returned to the producers at much less expense than it could be brought from New England; but with such a line of railroad as is contemplated, we are brought into the immediate neighborhood of the mines of the West, and we may say that the cotton and wool of the South and West, and the mineral of the one, and the raw material of the other, will not soon be wrought in all the forms of art, at the Falls of St. Anthony?

The proposed route from St. Louis to this place lies, I am told, through the valley of the Missouri and Blue River, crossing the Minnesota, and thence to this place. There is said to be a natural grade through these valleys, the whole distance, and there is no portion of the West more fertile than the lands along the whole line. There is not, probably, a railroad in the world which passes through so rich an agricultural country for so long a distance. In addition to that, there are vast mines of fossil fuel, and iron, and other minerals, and the Blue Earth river, which such a road would render invaluable.

The greater part of the lands along this route is now owned by the United States. What a field of enterprise is here opened for the immigrant, and one, too, that multitudes are even now commencing to improve. A line of settlement already established along the valley of the Minnesota River, as far as the mouth of the Blue River, and several towns and villages of considerable magnitude are already rising into importance. All this is done before the Indians are paid for their lands, or removed from the soil. But the Governor has just returned with money to make a payment, and remove them to their future homes. In a year, settlements can doubtless be made in these valleys without having Indians for neighbors. Those lands have been waiting for these very lands to be purchased and brought into market, who will be on the ground early the coming spring to make settlements.

This Territory has not so many small streams as New England, but immensely more beautiful lakes and rivers. In many portions, there is not so much rich soil as in New England; but we have fine prairies and natural meadows, and sufficient wood land for all necessary purposes. And we have one kind of wood here, which, though small, promises to be of much value; it is the *Basket Willow*. There is much of it late in agricultural and other papers about the Territory, and it is also stated that five millions of dollars worth of it is imported from France and Germany every year. This I have no doubt is true. Yet there is considerable of the best variety of this article growing wild in our immediate vicinity. This might be much the place of the imported willow. We have a German here who has been familiar with the cultivation of it in his own country, and who has been busily engaged the past season in making most beautiful baskets from our native growth. He informs me that this is the best article of the kind he has ever seen; that it is not so much of a growth as the imported willow. It is not of course so strong, but its form is so much like that of the cultivated willow, it is easily remedied, and the cultivation of it will be commenced early the coming spring. It will not be at all strange if within five years the *Basket Willow* should become an important article of export from this Territory.

Yours, very truly,
J. W. N.

KENDALLVILLE, IND., Oct. 29, 1852.

To the Editor of the National Era.

The spirit of the times in this section is cheering to all who love the rights of Freedom. At our State election, we polled a good number of votes, compared to what has ever been polled here before for "Free Soil" and "Humanity," which, if we had been told one year ago would be the case, we should have considered the idea as proceeding from the insane. We have had no Free Soil speeches to enlighten the people; and indeed, we need them to convince men of God's "sound sense" and honesty of their duty. It is only necessary for them to read the three "Platform," to be convinced, upon the first reading, of the liberal and superior principles of the Free Soil Party to the other two.

The Era is taken by a small club in this and an adjoining township, and it is doing a glorious work, and I have only to regret that we have not taken much sooner than it was. It is waking up many of the old party men who were quiescent in Free-Soilism, but are now anxiously inquiring after Free Soil light, and that honestly, too. Some of them have vowed that they will never vote the old party ticket again, after voting for the Free-Soil candidate at this time. What consistency!

Those who are pledged to carry out principles which they don't like. Yet I am thankful for that degree of change in them, if we can bring it to bear in succeeding elections, so that we may be able to send different men to Congress from this section of the State hereafter. It seems as though the spirit which inclined us to Free Soil doctrines in this region is something more than human; for it is not possible that they are so inclined from their Free Soil reading, because that has been very limited, indeed; nor from Free Soil speeches, for we have not had thousands of them. May that spirit move onward, until thousands of Free-Soil voters shall be here and elsewhere—when tyranny shall be rooted out from this country, where it now thrives as an exotic, and the bird of liberty reign.

At a meeting of the Free Democrats, held at the Mahoning Church, Indiana county, Pa., on the 10th of October, 1852, the following resolutions were adopted, with the exception that they be published in the *National Era*.

Whereas those elected to office in a nation, especially those chosen to fill the higher offices, have great power to do good or evil, according as their characters may be, and as their disposition may lead them; and whereas every citizen in our land has the privilege of exerting an influence in the choice of such rulers as they may deem the best qualified; therefore,

1. Resolved, That we, as Christians, citizens of these United States, will neither exert our influence nor give our vote for any other than the man whom we consider to be the best qualified to guide the helm of our country.

2. That, in our opinion, slaveholders and the abettors of slavery should not be elevated to offices of trust.

3. That the candidates of the leading parties for the offices of President and Vice President are either slaveholders or the upholders of slavery in our land; and the platforms upon which they stand are worthy of our support.

4. That we believe Hale and Julian have proved themselves able, consistent, and unflinching advocates of Liberty and Justice, and will use our influence for their election.

5. That we will not be discouraged because of the number; for we consider it always better to be alone in the right, than follow the multitude to do evil; as the approval of con-

science and the approbation of God are better than the applause of men.
J. Y. VAN HORN, Secretary.

CORRECTION.—The article entitled "Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-Six," was credited by mistake to the Portland (Me.) Advertiser, a Whig paper, instead of the Inquirer, a Free Democratic paper.

Mr. BRYANT, of the New York Evening Post, sailed in the Arctic last Saturday for Europe. His intention is to visit Spain, Portugal, Greece, Egypt, and Palestine, and to return home next April or May.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF OSWEGO COUNTY shows a majority of 29 for Gerrit Smith better than the former report in the Era.

INDIANA.—Carroll county gives Hale 29 votes; Fountain county 64.

MEIGS COUNTY, Ohio—297 votes for Hale; Lorain county, 1,778; Putnam county 62.

The last is taken nearly equally from both the old parties—the Democrats losing five or six more than the Whigs.

The Hon. David Henshaw, formerly Secretary of the Navy, died at his residence at Leicester (Mass.) yesterday.

MEXICO.

On the 15th October the extra session of Congress was opened by President Arista in a speech, which discloses the perilous state of the Republic. The object of the session is to provide means for putting down the insurrection and saving the Government. The country seems to be exhausted, the people debased, all public spirit gone. Insurrection is lifting its front everywhere. The rebellion in Guadalupe threatens the most fatal consequences. Along the Rio Grande all is confusion. On the 2nd inst., a portion of the National Guard stationed at Matamoros revolted, and crossed to the American side of the Rio Grande, where they raised the revolutionary standard. With American recruits, they recrossed the river on the 4th, and marched on Matamoros. They were met by General Avalos with 1,500 Government troops; after a severe battle, his forces were routed, and fled to Matamoros, where preparations were on foot for an effective resistance.

Most truly yours,
J. C. GALLUP.

Washington, Mich., Nov. 4, 1852.—Result of election in this town: 333 votes polled; Pierce over Hale 14, Huls over Scott 26. In Shelby, (P. O. Utica), Hale never received over 16 or 17 votes; over Pierce 126; Hale 105; Scott 58. I claim that all this "mischievous" is done by the *National Era*.

Grand Haven, Ottawa co., Michigan, Nov. 4, 1852.—Five copies of the campaign Era are taken here—the first of the kind that have been received by our citizens during an election campaign; and yet the Presidential vote stood, here: Scott 75; Pierce 48; Hale 105. I claim that all this "mischievous" is done by the *National Era*.

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